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SUBJECT:

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SUSPENSE

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Remarks

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Executive Secretary

21 Jan '88

Date

3637 (10-81)



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Executive Registry

88-0069X/2

January 20, 1988

Dear Director Webster:

The next meeting of the National Drug Policy Board is set for January 22, 1988, 10:00 a.m., Roosevelt Room, The White House. At this meeting the Board will be reviewing the FY89 drug budget and its impact on the nine strategies. The agenda is enclosed.

The Chairman has requested that you come prepared to discuss any problem areas within your budget that may hamper your ability to implement the strategic plans.

If you have any questions regarding the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me (633-3435).

Sincerely,

David Pickens  
Executive Director

Enclosure

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

cc: The Honorable William R. Kotapish



*B-213-IR*

AGENDA  
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1988  
10:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.  
ROOSEVELT ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE

- I. Introductory Remarks
- II. Overview of Proposed FY 89 Budget for Drug Activities
- III. Effect of Proposed FY 89 Budget on Drug Strategies
- IV. New Business
- V. Closing Remarks

ROUTING SLIP

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Remarks

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Executive Secretary

13 Jan 88

Date

3637 (10-81)



NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
Washington, D.C. 20530

88-0069X/1

January 12, 1988

Dear Director Webster:

On behalf of the Chairman, I am enclosing an agenda for the meeting on January 14, and outlines for each of the nine Lead Agency Committee Strategies.

We look forward to seeing you at this important meeting.

Sincerely,

  
DAVID PICKENS  
Executive Director

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

cc: The Honorable William R. Kotapish



B-213-ir

AGENDA  
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1988  
9:30 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.  
ROOSEVELT ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE

- I. Introductory Remarks (Chairman Meese)
- II. Report on Ochoa (Dept of State)
- III. Report on High School Survey (Dr. Bowen)
- IV. Strategy Summaries
- V. Issue Papers

**DRAFT**

INVESTIGATIONS STRATEGY OUTLINE

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. The Investigations Strategy is a three-pronged attack aimed at:
  - 1. Immobilizing trafficking organizations by arresting the most significant members.
  - 2. Reducing the availability of illegal drugs through seizures, eradication, and precursor chemical controls.
  - 3. Seizing and forfeiting drug-related assets.
- B. This strategy will be realized through a series of programs and objectives that:
  - 1. emphasize multi-agency investigations (particularly through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force programs already in place).
  - 2. target and prioritize the highest level violators
  - 3. expand the roles of state and local agencies
  - 4. monitor the distribution of precursor and essential chemicals
  - 5. increase initiatives against clandestine laboratories - both domestically and abroad
  - 6. support the eradication of illicit crops in the United States and overseas
  - 7. encourage the optimum application of seizure and forfeiture statutes against trafficker assets
- C. The Investigations Strategy calls for resource allocation prioritization to high-impact areas as an essential element to the overall Strategy.

II. PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Investigations Committee identified one piece of proposed legislation for NDPB attention. This is the "Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1987" (H.R. 2585) which would establish a system of sales records, import/export documentation, and purchaser identification over a number of select precursor and essential chemicals. The Act was designed to help identify suspicious orders of chemicals without placing an undue burden on those who legitimately distribute those substances.



III. REGULATORY CHANGES:

None.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES:

None.

**DRAFT**

NATIONAL NARCOTICS PROSECUTION STRATEGY OUTLINE

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

A. Priority Targets

1. Extend efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in the United States to the maximum extent possible by increased pro-active targeting of the major traffickers responsible for narcotics importation and distribution in this country.

- a. Priority targets are defined as any of the following:

- (1) Specially designated targets.
- (2) Other major multistate or multinational enterprises.
- (3) Exclusive jurisdiction and interdiction.
- (4) LECC targets
- (5) Major drug laboratory and precursor chemical cases.
- (6) Principal administrators, organizers leaders with an enterprise described in (1) through (5)
- (7) Public corruption.
- (8) Related targets.

B. Assistance to State and Local Narcotics Prosecution

1. Continue to work with state and local narcotics enforcement authorities and expand efforts to assist them in narcotics prosecution at the state and local levels.

- a. Federal efforts to expand assistance to state and local narcotics enforcement programs will involve the following:

- (1) increased use of Federal discretionary grants (linked state and local narcotics enforcement programs)
- (2) equitable sharing, and adoptive forfeiture funds to promote and support anti-drug efforts
- (3) drafting of model legislation on money laundering, RICO, electronic surveillance, forfeiture, enhanced penalties and grand jury powers
- (4) extensive training programs for state and local investigators and prosecutors
- (5) vigorous support for state and local demand reduction efforts

- (6) use of cross designation and special deputization to assist states in pursuing significant intrastate violators
- (7) sharing of intelligence information, technical and laboratory facilities, and non-English language support teams.

C. Local and Regional Narcotics Threats

- 1. Attack other significant local and regional narcotics threats as identified by federal, state and local law enforcement authorities and maintain a federal enforcement presence in every district.
  - a. Directed at those violators who must be prosecuted in order to maintain public confidence in law enforcement and avoid the perception of gaps in narcotics enforcement including:
    - (1) selective user prosecution programs
    - (2) multiple offenders
    - (3) schoolyard violators
    - (4) drug paraphernalia suppliers
    - (5) vice centers
    - (6) domestic cannabis producers

II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. Death penalty for principal administrators of top narcotics enterprises in cases where death foreseeably results from trafficking.
- B. Specialized precursor chemical and drug diversion legislation (including adding methamphetamine to 21 U.S.C. 841).

III. REGULATORY CHANGES

- A. As may be required to institute the legislative initiatives, if enacted.

IV. LITIGATION POTENTIALS

- A. None- Identified.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

- A. As may be required to establish the operational plan.

- B. All disputes concerning law enforcement matters in drug investigations and prosecutions shall be resolved by the Attorney General or his designee (conflicts with existing M.O.U.s).
- C. Beginning in FY 89 and thereafter, the Federal Government will devote 80 percent of its total Federal narcotics prosecution resources (attorney work years) to/ pursuing priority targets.
- D. OCDETF prosecutors, beginning in FY 89, will devote virtually 100 percent of their time to priority targets.
- E. A program to recruit and retain career prosecutors including appropriate incentives to compensate for increased travel requirements and other distinct features of narcotics prosecution.
- F. Revision of each U.S. Attorney's District Law Enforcement Plan within 90 days (start date not given).

(The Federal Prison and Detention Strategy adopted by the NDPB on October 23, 1987, was not included in this outline.)

PREVENTION EDUCATION OUTLINE

**DRAFT**

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. Provide leadership to increase awareness about the dangers of drug and alcohol use among youth and to empower parents, communities and schools as they continue to take effective action by assisting grassroots efforts in the implementation of comprehensive programs.
- B. Support the collection of up-to-date information about trends in drug and alcohol use, programs that work, and the latest evaluation and research findings. This will be partially accomplished through expanding the High School Senior Survey to include 7th - 9th grades, and through initiating evaluations efforts, including the establishment of a national evaluation resource network to provide further guidance to schools and the community.
- C. Provide information to parents, individuals in the community, school administrators, teachers, and youth to increase knowledge about drug and alcohol use and to promote effective prevention efforts.
- D. Make training, and financial and technical assistance available to parents, communities, schools, and youth as they work to implement comprehensive prevention programs.

II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. The chapter includes a bill, prepared by the Department of Education, to make technical amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (Title V-Demand Reduction, Subtitle D, Anti-Drug Act of 1986). The proposed bill would require local school districts to evaluate the effectiveness of their programs by assessing the initial drug problem, monitoring their programs, and then evaluating it after two years. Communities that did not show reduced student drug use would have to explain the problem and change their plan to remedy the situation. If the district refused to change its plan, it would lose funding and the state could reallocate those monies to a needy district.

The amendments would also require states to report on their entire state allocation: where the money went and the effectiveness of the programs. The goal is to attain good management practices, not scientific data. The proposed bill is to take effect October 27, 1986.

There do not appear to be any budgetary implications to enactment of any of the proposed passages.

- B. The aforementioned amendment package (with some variations) was introduced in the House by Congressman Bennett (D-FL) as H.R. 1752, and the latter incorporated into H.R. 5, an Omnibus Elementary and Secondary Reauthorization bill. (House passed May 21, 1987).
- C. Additional technical assistance (with revisions) has been provided to Senate sponsors, D'Amato and DeConcini. These revisions are in response to agreements reached with Senate staff over language improvements for reporting, accountability, and assessment requirements and for program evaluation authority.
- D. Technical allotment language has been included in the Senate-passed trade bill and in the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriates bill.

### III. REGULATORY CHANGES

No regulatory changes are proposed or needed to implement any of the activities outlined in this chapter.

### IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

No administrative changes are proposed or needed to implement any of the activities outlined in this chapter.

HIGH RISK YOUTH OUTLINE

**DRAFT**

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. Develop and provide state-of-the-art information and assistance to states to eliminate drug involvement among this sector of the population by refining the process for information collection, offering communities throughout the country access to existing strategies, providing a national information package, and training states to use block grant funds more effectively.
- B. Promote a strong message of user accountability and family responsibility for high risk youth through funding of federal research and demonstration projects, use of the media, and providing parenting training skills and services for high risk youth and their families.
- C. Enhance the federal leadership role to act as a catalyst to encourage states to develop plans to eliminate high risk youth drug use by prioritizing research needs, developing stronger relationships with key state and local organizations, and facilitating the coordination of Federal high risk youth programs.

II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. While no specific federal legislative initiatives are recommended to implement the provisions of this chapter, the committee encourages the following legislative action at the State level:
  - 1. Dissemination of a package of existing State legislation that mandates accountability for illegal drug use in order to encourage all states to enact similar laws
  - 2. Enactment of laws in every state that provide for suspension or revocation of driver's licenses for drug and alcohol related traffic violations
  - 3. Enactment and vigorous enforcement of laws that require families of drug abusing juveniles to be included in intervention and treatment programs

III. REGULATORY CHANGES

- A. The chapter includes no specific regulatory changes.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

- A. The committee recommends that the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration assume primary responsibility for current and future program development for high risk youth.
- B. The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention shall coordinate activities and facilitate the exchange of information by working with OSAP.
- C. The National Drug Policy Board shall provide primary oversight for the implementation and assessment of resources targeted at high risk youth.



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THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. A six-point program designed to expand and improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information:
  - 1. Determine the drug intelligence needs of all entities engaged in drug supply and drug demand reduction.
  - 2. Formulate and issue drug information collection requirements and responsibilities, both foreign and domestic.
  - 3. Improve field collection efforts, and ensure the unimpeded flow of information to intelligence processors and consumers.
  - 4. Maintain and integrate systems for communication, storage, retrieval, and sharing of intelligence information.
  - 5. Improve analysis and estimation for tactical, operational, and strategic purposes.
  - 6. Ensure the timely and appropriate dissemination of useful drug intelligence products.
- B. Intended to improve the support to the programs and functions of the other strategies.
- C. Calls for better coordination in order to avoid the duplication of effort and the waste of resources.
- D. Calls for an expanded analysis of the relationship between the intelligence and drug law enforcement communities.
- E. Implementation will be accomplished through the programs and initiatives of the participating agencies.

II. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. None proposed.

III. REGULATORY RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. None proposed.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Establish an interagency group to identify and coordinate annual drug intelligence needs, and to coordinate the tasking of requirements and responsibilities.
- B. Each agency should review its field collection system and identify potential enhancements.
- C. The EPIC Advisory Board will periodically report on such matters as: computer enhancements to EPIC functions; relationships between EPIC and C<sup>3</sup>I centers; productivity and utility of functions; etc.
- D. The FBI and DEA will refine procedures for receiving, handling, storing and disseminating classified intelligence information for investigative and prosecutorial use.
- E. Review dissemination procedures for both law enforcement and National Intelligence to assure that drug intelligence is being provided to the right agencies on a timely basis.

# DRAFT

## TREATMENT OUTLINE

### I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. Develop policies, strategies and programs targeted at the estimated 20.5 million dysfunctional drug users.

The four categories of drug abusers

1. Mildly Impaired	14 million
2. Moderately Disabled	3 million
3. Severely Disabled	1.5 million
4. Extremely Disabled	1.5 million

- B. Expand treatment slots to 500,000; double current number. (Current Federal participation in the funding of treatment slots is at now at 15%, how large of a increase in the Federal funding of these slots should be expected? Is the Federal government the best judge of how effective a treatment program is?)
- C. Expand services, both educational and treatment to I.V. drug abusers, particularly in light of the AIDS epidemic.
- D. Expand research to increase the quality of treatment programs. (If the Federal government is to be the role model for such programs, how can we not continue focusing dollars in this area? With the present Block Grant mechanism in place, the gathering and evaluation of effective programs is almost impossible, should the block grant mechanism be changed?)

### II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. Proposed in Treatment Strategy

Targeting of Block Grant funds to metropolitan areas with higher percentage of drug abusing populations. (In light of the AIDS epidemic and the rampant use of crack by the urban minority population, would such a legislative change allow for better utilization of a limited dollar resource?)

- B. H.R. 3187 - Waxman Bill

(Not supported by HHS due to split of block grant between drug abuse and mental health.)

Reauthorization of ADAMHA. Requires the development and evaluation of substance abuse treatment programs to determine most effective treatment.

Requires sampling data for each year on incidence, by State and metro area, of the various forms of mental illness and substance abuse.

C. H.P. 3292 - Rangle Bill

(No reaction by HHS at this time. Many other bills cover the same material.)

Authorizes \$200 million in grants to public and private non-profit entities for treatment of I.V. drug abusers.

D. S. 1943 - Kennedy Bill (Just introduced. HHS is working with Senate Staff.)

Reauthorization of ADAMHA which provides that only 10% of each state's total grant -- not 25 % as is now the case -- can be spent either on alcohol/drug programing or on mental health efforts. Authorization would also be for 4 years as opposed to three (House version).

III. REGULATORY CHANGES

- A. Use of Capital funds for renovation of buildings to be used as treatment centers.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

- A. None presented in strategy.

## INTERDICTION STRATEGY OUTLINE

### I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

This Strategy is divided into three sub-strategies, each addressing the separate but interrelated issues of Air, Land and Maritime smuggling. Each substrategy utilizes a common "interdiction module" which reduces the interdicting process into four common functions: detection, sorting, intercept/tracking and apprehension. The objective of the strategy is to raise the level of risk to the point where significant numbers of organized smuggling groups will cease operation and to deter other potential smuggling from entering the trade.

#### A. Air Strategy

1. The air strategy is intended to interdict general aviation aircraft transporting illegal narcotics into the United States. Highlights of the air strategy include:
  - a. strengthening and completing a fixed detection net in the southeast.
  - b. completing the development of a fixed detection net in the southwest.
  - c. establishing a mobile detection net in departure zones near source and transit countries.
  - d. improving the sorting process by implementing Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) Centers in the eastern and western United States.
  - e. improving interception/tracking and apprehension to respond to increased detection and sorting capabilities.
  - f. providing dedicated air detection support to the maritime interdiction strategy.

#### B. Land Strategy

1. The land strategy is intended to interdict illegal narcotics at airports, seaports, land border ports, between ports of entry and in international mail. Highlights of the land strategy included:
  - a. improve targeting through more sophisticated use of Automated Commercial System (ACS) computer data base for every commercial importation, especially aimed at containerized cargo.

- b. increase the number of "100 percent" inspections of containers and commercial trucks.
- c. available resources will be mobilized along the Southwest Border through increased coordination of all agencies (Operation Alliance).
- d. expand cooperative programs and data exchange with private industries involved in international trade and travel to improve detection and sorting systems.
- e. establish an information base for interdiction targeting in departure zones through special analytical teams.

C. Maritime Strategy

1. The maritime strategy is intended to interdict illegal narcotics being transported through the maritime region into the United States. Highlights of the maritime strategy include:
  - a. placement of maritime interdiction capabilities in departure zones off narcotics source countries to perform surge and pulsed operations.
  - b. permanent placement of detection and apprehension assets in "choke points" in the Caribbean.
  - c. addressing air drops in the Bahamas by adding helicopters, continuously operating existing aerostats and adding aircraft detection assets in arrival and transit zones.
  - d. placement of additional fast coastal interceptor vessels in the Bahamas and South Florida.
  - e. sorting of maritime drug smuggling from legitimate vessels traffic in the arrival zone and responding accordingly.

## II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. Provide immunity from civil liability to all Navy and Taclet Personnel conducting law enforcement operations under 10 USC 379, (concerning the use of force to compel compliance with orders for vessels to heave to for boarding).
- B. Provide explicit extraterritorial application of 19 USC 844, the prohibition against simple possession of controlled substances. The primary benefit will be for use as a lesser included offense to drug trafficking in cases where residue of an earlier offload is discovered.
- C. Provide criminal and civil penalties for the non-forcible impeding or obstructing of a member of the Coast Guard in performance of his/her lawful duties.
- D. Provide criminal/civil sanctions against masters/operators of U.S. documented and state numbered vessels who fail to:
  - 1. truthfully respond to inquiries regarding vessels' destination, origin, ownership, registration, nationality, cargo and crew.
  - 2. heave to and permit a boarding by USCG (including LEDETS) upon direction by individual identifying himself/herself as a Coast Guard boarding officer and displaying a Coast Guard emblem.
  - 3. obey lawful/reasonable directions of members of the Coast Guard boarding officer.
- E. Authorize the payment of any judgments arising from "Bivens" actions against Coast Guard law enforcement personnel. Currently, DOJ provides representation, but the member is individually liable for any monetary awards granted in suits alleging violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement personnel.
- F. Remove the words "drug interdiction area" from 10 USC 379, the codification of USCG personnel conducting law enforcement from Navy vessels as a Posse Comitatus exception.
- G. Provide statutory criteria (possibly under vessel documentation provisions) defining nature/inception/termination of U.S. vessels nationality.
- H. Coast Guard Requests that their air interdiction mission be addressed in Title 14.

- I. Authority to use appropriate force to compel aircraft to obey the orders of law enforcement air crews (addressed in issue paper #3).
- J. Require air routes between the United States and countries that are identified as regular source or transit points for narcotics be subject to renegotiation, restriction and/or suspension. (May require International Treaty negotiations).
- K. Similar regulations for vessels.

### III. REGULATORY CHANGES

- A. Require the use of transponders by all civil aircraft operating within or out of the Coastal Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ).
- B. Require all general aviation aircraft entry U.S. Airspace to fly establishing Air Corridors enroute to international airports of arrival.
- C. Provide a exception to the Federal Procurement Regulations authorizing sole source procurement for law enforcement exigencies; analogous to the exception for defense purposes.
- D. USCG/MARAD amend regulations to limit foreign sales/automatic disenrollment of vessel types commonly utilized for smuggling.
- E. Authorized sinking seized vessels, following administrative forfeiture, as an alternate to sale.
- F. Authorized the Federal Government to waive exclusive enforcement jurisdiction over a U.S. documented or state numbered vessel transiting the high seas in favor of law enforcement by a foreign nation, and to designate the responsible department for making such waivers.
- G. Require that, upon request of U.S.C., a carrier/importer must provide all shipping documents and export documents for any shipment--requested prior to or after arrival of carrier. Inability to provide data will preclude rights to unlade or arrive in the United States.
- H. Provide U.S. Customs full authority of border search on cargo/conveyances (not people) arriving in continental U.S. from Puerto Rico or Hawaiian Islands.



- I. Amend the administrative summons provisions in 21 U.S.C. 967 and clarify export enforcement authority, particularly with respect to the examination of outbound mail.
- J. Provide for penalties against insured financial institutions for violation of recordkeeping provision of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) equivalent to the sanctions imposed against them for violations of the "BSA" reporting requirements.
- K. Require all foreign cargo to be contained in a secure/controlled access environment until released by U.S.C. All workers in the control zone to be given background and ID's. All cargo movements positively controlled through ADP system. Port authorities required to cordon off waterfront locations from public access.
- L. Provide Customs with the authority to prevent the movement or release of freights unless on advance vessel manifest containing full Bill of Lading data has been received.
- M. Deny landing rights to commercial carriers who do not provide advance passenger information when repetitive drug seizures are made from passengers arriving on that carrier's flight(s).

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

None.

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MAINSTREAM ADULTS OUTLINE

I. OPERATIONAL PLAN

- A. Through education and awareness programs, enlist employers' and employees' to act as positive peer role models, and to provide support for drug testing programs, employee assistance programs and treatment.
- B. Enlist community leaders, and health and social service professionals as role models against illegal drug use and to promote individual responsibility and involvement by providing training and education.
- C. Working with executive and managerial development programs and other related activities of the public and private sector, support research on the factors that contribute to greater and more effective involvement of mainstream adults in reduce illegal drug use.
- D. Develop research demonstration activities to determine what approaches and technical assistance efforts work best at promoting individual responsibility.

II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. The chapter recommends a "National Drug-Free America Week Campaign" be initiated as an effective means of mobilizing Mainstream Americans. No legislation has been introduced as of yet.

It is envisaged that the week would become institutionalized as an annual bipartisan event. The activities generated would provide a method to "beef-up" the Mainstream activities and create a process that could be accomplished cooperatively among all Demand Reduction Committees.

- B. The Department of Health and Human Services has proposed legislation which would require federal contractors and grant recipients to be subject to drug testing for purposes of licensing. The rationale for this legislation is that:
  - 1. contractors require deliverables that are subject to the same standards of production and quality as those produced by the Federal work force; and
  - 2. many contractors work side-by-side with Federal employees who are subject to drug testing.

Be advised that this was Issue #6 of the last Policy Board meeting and at that time, though approved in concept, discussion was deferred until the 14 January 1988 meeting so that the Department of Justice could conduct a legal review and determine if this is best accomplished through Executive Order or procurement policy.

C. The chapter also makes reference to several on-going proposals for legislation related to drug testing.

1. Department of Transportation - has proposed legislation regarding statutory authority for random drug testing of commercial marine operating personnel.
2. Federal Railroad Administration - is seeking Congressional authority to penalize railroad employees with safety related responsibilities who violate safety laws, independent of their drug testing program.
3. Urban Mass Transit Administration - has proposed legislation in the clearance process for additional drug testing authority over transit bus drivers, urban rail motormen and conductors.
4. Department of Transportation - has proposed legislation to provide statutory authority to drug test certain natural gas, liquified natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline personnel.

### III. REGULATORY CHANGES

The chapter recommended no specific regulatory changes but rather the promulgation of standards and regulations to detect and eliminate illegal drug use by workers in hazardous or public health/safety occupations.

- A. Department of Transportation - with regard to certain air carrier, commuter and general aviation personnel, has had rule making in progress for a drug testing program for all safety related industry personnel since September 1987. Rules have also been proposed for testing the intoxication level of recreational boaters.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration - draft notices of proposed rulemaking regarding drug testing of safety and security related FAA personnel were issued in April 1987.
- C. Department of Health and Human Services - Drug Laboratory Services Guidelines will be submitted to the Federal Register prior to March 1988.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

No administrative changes are proposed or needed to implement any of the activities outlined in this chapter.

**SECRET****DRAFT**INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY OUTLINE**I. OPERATIONAL PLAN**

The International Strategy is organized around six goals listed below. Three of the goals are drug-specific and three are of a more general nature. Various programs are identified in the Strategy to achieve these goals, such as eradication, enforcement, development assistance, training and public diplomacy. For each program, performance targets, milestones and measures of effectiveness are set forth. At the present time, reducing the supply of cocaine produced and shipped from Latin America is the first priority, followed closely by reducing the supply of heroin from Asia and Mexico and marijuana from worldwide sources.

- A. Reduce the amount of cocaine shipped from Latin America to the United States through an integrated program of narcotics control.
  - 1. Reduce the amount of coca cultivation in the Andean region by decreasing the net production of coca leaf by 50% by 1993. To accomplish this objective, agreements must be reached with the several governments, an acceptable coca herbicide must be identified, eradication programs must be carried out simultaneously in all coca-producing countries, and more accurate crop estimates are required for purposes of targeting illicit crops and verifying their destruction.
  - 2. Identify and destroy coca paste, base, and cocaine laboratories and clandestine airstrips in coca-producing countries (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia), as well as in Latin American cocaine trafficking countries, through increased cooperation with host country law enforcement agencies, enhanced law enforcement training, better intelligence sharing and tighter controls on precursor chemicals.
  - 3. Aid host governments in the development of effective and efficient domestic law enforcement capability in cocaine source and transit countries through training, professional exchanges, and intelligence sharing.
  - 4. Prevent processed cocaine from coming into the United States by sea, air, and land routes through enhanced interdiction operations.
  - 5. Provide additional economic support and military assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries to strengthen their legitimate economies and to promote local acceptance of the U.S. Government's cocaine control efforts.

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- B. Reduce the amount of heroin shipped from Asia and Mexico to the United States through an integrated program of narcotics control.
  - 1. Reduce the amount of opium cultivation in the Golden Crescent and Triangle regions through more accurate crop estimates, improved eradication programs, and continued development assistance for farmers, who forego traditional opium production.
  - 2. Decrease the amount of opium cultivation in Mexico Tri-state area and in the states through the development of more accurate crop estimates and improvements in the opium eradication program.
  - 3. Build regional and country-specific law enforcement and support capabilities through training, intelligence sharing, and professional exchanges.
  - 4. Identify and destroy heroin refineries, intercept caravans in major opium-producing countries; and work with the governments of other countries, and their respective law enforcement agencies to improve intelligence sharing, to introduce tighter controls on precursor chemicals used in heroin processing, and to encourage regional initiatives to inhibit trafficking.
  - 5. Prevent heroin from coming into the United States by sea, air and land routes through enhanced interdiction operations.
- C. Reduce the amount of marijuana entering the United States from worldwide sources through an integrated program of narcotics control.
  - 1. Reduce the amount of cannabis cultivation in major producing countries by developing more accurate crop estimates, improving eradication programs utilizing herbicides, and preventing secondary cannabis producers from becoming major marijuana producing countries.
  - 2. Prevent marijuana from entering the United States by air, land or sea through effective and efficient interdiction programs.

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- D. Increase intolerance for illicit drugs and stimulate focused support for effective narcotics control worldwide through public diplomacy initiatives which incorporate concepts of public awareness and demand reduction.<sup>2</sup>
  - 1. Raise international public awareness by sensitizing government and opinion leaders, as well as the international general public, to the global scale and consequences of drug production, trafficking, and abuse; provide information on why and how the United States and other nations are confronting the drug abuse problem; and develop broad national and international support for narcotics control through public awareness campaigns.
  - 2. Assist countries reduce the demand for cocaine, heroin, and marijuana through the effective adaptation and use of knowledge gained and disseminated through prevention and treatment research, applied science, and public information programs; provide technical assistance through consultation and training with host countries and international organizations.
- E. Eliminate major trafficking networks and cartels through increased seizures and arrests, prosecutions, and forfeiture of assets.
  - 1. Motivate and assist foreign governments in their efforts to identify, investigate and immobilize major drug trafficking organizations.
  - 2. Increase the difficulties for traffickers attempting to launder narcotics profits by securing international cooperation on financial investigations, asset seizure, and forfeiture.
  - 3. Assist nations to strengthen their legal and judicial systems to eliminate narcotics trafficking organizations.
  - 4. Develop and maintain a corps of high-quality informants to penetrate the leadership structure, operations, associations, and financial aspects of the major drug trafficking organizations, and provide monetary rewards as warranted.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

- F. Secure increased international cooperation in worldwide narcotics control matters through diplomatic and program initiatives.
1. Gain consensus through the diplomatic process for European and other developed countries to condition their foreign aid on positive performance in narcotics control by producing and trafficking countries.
  2. Increase European and other developed countries contributions to the Latin American and Asian narcotics control efforts.
  3. Increase Asian regional cooperation on opium and heroin control.
  4. Increase Latin American regional cooperation on cocaine control.
  5. Increase international cooperation in worldwide narcotics diversion control.
  6. Enhance the United Nations ability to deal effectively with the narcotics problem.

In addition to the above goals, objectives and resource estimates, this strategy/implementation plan has established targets of performance, milestones of activity, and measures of effectiveness for each objective, so as to facilitate oversight by policymakers and management of program implementation by the country-team in our affected U.S. missions.

## II. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- A. Legislative authorization of a \$250-300 million foreign assistance "superfund" to serve as an incentive for source country eradication efforts and to provide for alternative crops in major drug growing areas is being drafted at the State Department.
- B. Repeal of the Report and Certification to Congress on Government and Senior Official Involvement in Narcotics Trafficking (Section 2013 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986).

## III. REGULATORY CHANGES

None proposed.

SECRET



SECRET

IV. LITIGATION POTENTIAL

- A. Lawsuits challenging the use of herbicides for drug eradication efforts, similar to the suits involving Paraquat several years ago may arise. However, the State Department is confident of defending against such suits in court.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

None proposed.

**ROUTING SLIP**

**TO:**

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI	X			
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC		X		
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff		X		
17	NIO/NARC		X		
18					
19					
20					
21	<b>ER</b>		X		
22					

SUSPENSE

Date

Remarks To 5: Please attend these meetings for  
the DCI, per  STAT

Executive Secretary

12 Jan 88

Date

STAT

**3637** (10-81)



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Executive Registry

88-0069X

December 31, 1987

Dear Director Webster:

The National Drug Policy Board is scheduled for two meetings in January. The first meeting will be on January 14, 1988, 9:30 a.m., Roosevelt Room, The White House. This meeting will focus on an overview of the current strategies as well as a report on the issues that required further analysis at the December 18th meeting.

The additional meeting on January 22, 1988 will provide an opportunity to review the budget and resource allocations for the Federal drug effort. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m., Roosevelt Room, The White House.

If you have any questions regarding the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me (633-3435).

Sincerely,

DAVID PICKENS  
Executive Director


The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

cc: The Honorable William R. Kotapish



B-213-15

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI	X			
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC		X		
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff		X		
17	NID/NARC		X		
18					
19					
20			X		
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

16 Dec 87

Date

3637 (10-81)



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

December 14, 1987


Dear Judge Webster:

The next meeting of the National Drug Policy Board is scheduled for December 18, 1987, at 10:00 a.m., for 90 minutes in the Roosevelt Room, The White House. This will be a continuation of the December 3rd meeting.

The meeting will focus on the remaining policy issues emanating from the nine Lead Agency strategy implementation plans. Please bring the issue papers that were provided at the last meeting. In his letter of November 20, 1987, Chairman Meese requested that "principals only" attend the meeting.

If you have any questions regarding the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me (633-3435).

Sincerely,

  
DAVID PICKENS  
Executive Director

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

cc: The Honorable William R. Kotapish

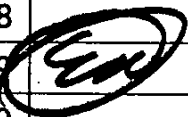


*B-213-11*

## ROUTING SLIP

*ER*

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
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2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff		X		
17	NIO/NARC		X		
18					
19					
20					
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22					
SUSPENSE		_____			
		Date			

Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

1 Dec '87

Date

3637 (10-81)



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Executive Registry

87-4841x/3

November 30, 1987

Dear Director Webster:

The next meeting of the National Drug Policy Board is set for December 3, 1987, 10:00 a.m., Roosevelt Room, The White House. Enclosed are the agenda and the draft summaries of the nine Lead Agency presentation meetings held in October and November, and the issue papers which will be discussed at the December 3 meeting.

The meeting will focus on the policy issues emanating from the nine Lead Agency strategy implementation plans. In his letter of November 20, 1987, Chairman Meese requested that "principals only" attend the meeting.

If you have any questions regarding the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me (633-3435).

Sincerely,

David Pickens  
Executive Director

Enclosures

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

cc: The Honorable William R. Kotapish



B-213-m

AGENDA  
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1987  
10:00 A.M., ROOSEVELT ROOM  
THE WHITE HOUSE

- I. Introductory Remarks (Chairman Meese)
- II. Discussion of Strategies and Policy Issues  
(Chairman Meese)
- III. Presentation and Discussion of Resource Requirements  
(Chairman Meese)
- IV. New Business



FACT SHEET  
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1987  
10:00 A.M., ROOSEVELT ROOM  
THE WHITE HOUSE

- I. Introductory Remarks (Chairman Meese)
- II. Discussion of Strategies and Policy Issues  
(Chairman Meese)

During the past several weeks, the nine Lead Agency Committees of the NDPB have presented their policies, strategies, implementation plans and resource requirements for FY88 and FY89. These presentations accompanied the written submissions from each Lead Agency Committee. Some policy issues were raised during the presentation. These issues will be discussed.

- III. Presentation and Discussion of Resource Requirements  
(Chairman Meese)

The resource requirements necessary to support the Federal government efforts to eliminate the supply and demand of illegal drugs will be discussed.

- IV. New Business

**DRAFT**

NDPB ISSUE PAPER # 1

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse the use of additional punitive measures against uncooperative foreign drug producing or transit countries?

Discussion: As a matter of policy, the NDPB supports a firm and balanced approach toward drug-producing and drug-transit countries. The NDPB International strategy acknowledges the concept of employing the full range of inducements and/or sanctions available to the federal government to encourage foreign countries to support drug control activities. This policy would provide for the employment of incremental punitive steps by any or all departments to support our anti-drug efforts leading up to decertification of nations by the President.

The International Implementation Plan focuses on aerial eradication of drug-producing crops, mostly coca, as the principal effort overseas. Specific targets and goals of amounts for crop eradication have been proposed. The plan states that the success of this effort will rest on foreign cooperation.

(Note: Even with foreign cooperation another potential roadblock for the implementation of aerial eradication is the availability of a herbicide. The use of paraquat against marijuana in Mexico during the 1970's resulted in the Percy Amendment which forbid the of U.S. funds for paraquat spraying programs. In addition, the threat of environmental or health liability suits has inhibited chemical companies involvement. State Department expects this problem to be overcome in the near future.)

Last year, 24 countries met the "major illicit drug producing or transit country" criterion. Syria, Iran, Cuba, Afghanistan and Nicaragua were decertified with Laos and Lebanon receiving "national security" exemptions. In September 1987, Bolivia was decertified for failing to meet its eradication goal.

Examples of additional means short of decertification to encourage positive drug control activities could include:

- o restrictions on aircraft landing rights;
- o travel advisories for Americans traveling to uncooperative drug countries;
- o stricter visa requirements for foreign travelers from uncooperative drug countries;
- o more stringent inspections of foreign goods entering our country from uncooperative drug nations.

Option: The State Department, in conjunction with the Enforcement Coordinating Group, should identify a list of measures that could be utilized against uncooperative nations. Specific steps for recommended actions would be submitted to the NDPB for approval and implementation.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #2

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse increased contributions to UNFDAC?

Discussion: The United States has for sometime, supported the majority of the costs of international drug control efforts. The State Department has actively sought greater commitment and contributions to the international effort from other developed, drug-consuming nations. In addition, there are several Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) such as Laos, Afghanistan, Iran and Syria, where bilateral U.S. efforts are not welcome, UNFDAC however, has been able to initiate successful programs in these areas.

The increased commitment by the U.S. to a multilateral organization like UNFDAC would provide increased financial leverage to other nations contributions to international drug control efforts. Because many nations do not have the expertise or infrastructure to provide bilateral assistance, they currently contribute to UNFDAC. In fact, during the U.N. Conference on Drugs in Vienna several nations announced significant increases to their commitment led by Italy which pledged \$300 million. Last year the USG increased its contribution to UNFDAC from \$5 million to \$8 million.

Objections to increased contributions to UNFDAC include the potential for loss of financial control of the funds provided and that bilateral U.S. efforts offer more direct influence on the implementation of the programs. Also, there is the fact that the U.S. contributes to many multilateral organizations, such as the Organization of American States, Association of Southeast Asia, and the Columbo Plan.

Options:

- (A) Increase funding to UNFDAC by channeling United States government contributions for international drug control through UNFDAC with specific direction on the use of the funds.
- (B) Maintain current funding levels to UNFSAC and utilize bilateral agreements for directing United States government resources.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #3

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse a legislative proposal that would provide U.S. Customs and the Coast Guard with the authority to use appropriate force to compel airborne drug traffickers to comply with instructions to land their aircraft?

Discussion The Interdiction Implementation Plan sets forth a proposal which would provide the Customs Service and the Coast Guard the authority to use appropriate force compel a suspected smuggling aircraft to comply with instructions to proceed to a designated landing site. Such authority would authorize the firing of weapons as a warning and, if necessary, to fire into the aircraft to insure compliance.

Currently, smugglers are conducting air drops or brief landings to transfer narcotics to boats or vehicles. On most occasions, apprehension is not possible because the aircraft ignores orders to land the aircraft were directed and eludes arrest by returning to safe haven countries. As a result, the smugglers are able to operate with virtual immunity from apprehension.

Proposed guidelines for implementation would include criteria similar to those currently used for international maritime apprehensions, for example:

- o A public announcement to advise private aircraft operators who fly across our borders of the requirement to obey the instructions of U.S. law enforcement aircrews to land their aircraft when directed. This announcement would further delineate the use of force to ensure compliance;
- o A requirement to verify the aircraft as U.S. registered or a state-less aircraft observed dropping or transferring bundles (presumed to be narcotics or other contraband);
- o Stringent policies and procedures for exercising this authority with the firing of weapons to occur only when all other means of compelling compliance have been exhausted;
- o A requirement that the final authority to fire rest with a higher authority (outside the apprehending aircraft);
- o A requirement that the smuggling aircraft be over water prior to the use of any force.

The Department of Transportation and the FBI have objected to the implementation of such a policy. Transportation notes

that the alleged illegal act falls well short of an imminent threat to national security or to the lives of law enforcement officers, and therefore does not justify actions which could result in the downing of an aircraft and/or death to the occupants. The FBI also objects noting that the use of potentially deadly force should be reserved for self defense and for defense of others, and that the use of force against aircraft exceeds existing standards.

Notwithstanding those objections, the State Department, the Department of Defense, as well as Customs and the Coast Guard have indicated their support noting that the very existence of the authority would be a major deterrent to smugglers and that the actual firing of weapons would be an extremely rare event.

The Enforcement Coordinating Group would be responsible for the preparation of an NDPB Policy Directive and the specific legislation for final NDPB approval.

#### Options

- (A) The NDPB supports this legislative proposal and directs the Interdiction Committee through the Enforcement Coordinating Group to finalize language for referral to OMB and eventually the Congress.
- (B) The NDPB does not support the use of appropriate force against airborne smugglers.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #4

Issue: Should the NDPB authorize increased border security measures to enhance the national drug effort, which may result in a reduction in the unimpeded flow of commerce into the U.S.?

Discussion: The Interdiction Implementation Plan includes the possible use of stringent anti-drug measures at ports of entry. The NDPB needs to clarify its policy for tightening the security on our borders with the potential adverse impact on the facilitation of transportation, commerce and travel across the borders. All of the heroin and cocaine and 80% of the marijuana in our country comes from outside U.S. borders.

In an effort to reduce the opportunity for smuggling narcotics into the country the Interdiction Implementation Plan offers a range of actions which would tighten security on our borders, such as:

- o Reducing the number of Ports of Entry designated to receive commercial shipments;
- o Requiring international mail to be processed at designated entry points;
- o Requiring the conveyances of source countries to report at designated Ports of Entry;
- o Requiring 100% examinations of all conveyances/containers arriving from source countries;
- o Requiring private vessels to report during daylight hours at designated locations for customs inspection;
- o Requiring the presentation of shipping documents at entry points.

(Note: These measures would be included in the range of potential sanctions against uncooperative nations as discussed in another issue paper.)

The potential ramifications of such an action may include an adverse impact on the cost and quality of mail service, and increased congestions or delays at entry points. In addition, our trading partners as well as U.S. importers will feel the effect of these actions. Finally, the impact on bilateral agreements would have to be considered.

Option: Due to the far reaching foreign policy implications affected by the sanction, the National Drug Policy Board, in conjunction with State and Treasury, would be responsible for coordinating the implementation of any proposed action after receiving NDPB approval.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #5

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse the establishment of a National Drug-Free America Week?

Discussion: National Drug-Free America Week has been proposed as an effective means of mobilizing the mainstream of America in the prevention and education effort.

Within our population, 180 million Americans are not users of illicit drugs. The purpose of the Drug-Free America Week would enlist drug free Americans into a national campaign to capture the attitude of "Zero Tolerance" toward illicit drugs. The campaign would follow the White House Conference and build on the release of their final report to make permanent one week of recommitment to the drug problem.

HHS will be responsible for organizing the week which will require national, state and local support. The event would serve as focal point for coordinated public and private sector activities to further the demand reduction message.

- o The activity would require considerable orchestration and bipartisan support on the national, regional, state, and local levels -- particularly from the private sector.
- o The campaign could be viewed as a "non event" and serve to weaken the strong stance the Administration has taken on both the demand and supply side.

Option:

- (A) The National Drug Policy Board supports the National Drug-Free America Week.
- (B) The National Drug Policy Board does not support the National Drug-Free America Week.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #6

Issue: Should the NDPB propose the mandatory drug testing of federal contractors in sensitive areas?

Discussion: Drug testing for Federal contractors in sensitive positions has been proposed to subject them to the same standards as the Federal workforce.

The President's 1986 initiative against the use of illegal drugs addressed the establishment of drug-free workplaces. An executive order to include federal contractors in the drug testing program was discussed at that time but it was not implemented.

Contractors working in sensitive areas are required to provide deliverables which are subject to the same standards of production and quality as those produced by the federal workforce. In fact, many contractors work alongside federal employees who are now subject to drug testing. Several agencies are already exploring ways to encourage contractors to test employees for illegal drugs in sensitive national security areas. Further, a number of contractor firms are already drug testing their employees on the grounds that drug testing promotes a productive and safe workplace and protects national security.

The previous decision to not require federal contractors to test was based on the concern that mandatory requirements by the federal government on contractors to test would potentially subject the program to unlawful search law suits. Conversely, contractors may require drug testing as a provision of employment with no adverse legal ramifications. However, since the previous decision a series of court cases have upheld drug testing as an appropriate tool when properly implemented.

In addition to the possibility of law suits against the government, monitoring and enforcing the requirement for drug testing could be costly and would be an additional cost to the government in existing or new contracts. Another potential reaction of requiring drug tests by contractors is a decline in competition for federal contracts as a result of contractor employees refusal to be tested.

DOJ would be responsible for the drafting and implementation of the initiative in conjunction with the agencies employing the federal contractors.

Option:

- (A) An Executive Order should be prepared to require mandatory drug testing for federal contractors in sensitive areas.
- (B) Drug testing by federal contractors should be encouraged through competitive incentives in the procurement process.



NDPB ISSUE PAPER #7

Issue: Should the NDPB propose an increase in federally funded drug treatment slots?

Discussion: Expanding the number of drug treatment slots has been proposed to the NDPB. The use of mandatory treatment within the Prosecution and Treatment Implementation Plans has a direct impact on the availability of treatment slots. The NDPB needs to clarify the appropriate federal role in the provision of funds for drug treatment.

Claims of a shortage of available drug treatment facilities reflect the increase in the number of drug users seeking assistance as well as a potential conflict between the availability of federally funded treatment and state/local funded treatment facilities.

The growth in the use of cocaine has led to a drastic increase in the number of addicts with a corresponding increase in the need for effective treatment. Preliminary data indicates that more than one million Americans are disabled by cocaine. In addition, the threat of AIDS through IV drug use has increased the demand for treatment in many areas. Since 1981 the federal government has spent more than \$1.5 billion for various treatment and treatment-related programs. However, a lack of data precludes an understanding of the effectiveness of these programs in ensuring that an abuser remains drug-free once a treatment program has been completed.

Methadone maintenance remains the principal program for detoxification of heroin users. There is little information on the treatment of cocaine addiction although initial research with a new tricyclic antidepressant shows some promise.

Clarifying the federal role in treatment is necessary as it relates to the above problems and to the integration of the proposed Prosecution and Treatment Implementation Plans. The proposals for mandatory drug treatment for users arrested and/or parolees require a potential commitment by the federal government to provide the necessary resources to fulfill that goal.

Number of Treatment Slots

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
FY 1978			60%
FY 1987	38,113	250,000	15%
FY 1988	40,222	252,287	16%
FY 1989 OMB	50,459	262,382	19%
FY 1989 w/enhancements	97,618	360,000	27% *

\*Source: National Institute of Drug Abuse

Options:

- (A) The National Drug Policy Board supports the Department of Health and Human Services proposed FY89 resource level for 50,495 treatment slots as submitted to OMB.
- (B) The National Drug Policy Board supports increasing the level of federally funded treatment slots to a level of 97,618 slots.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #8

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse the funding of research on distributing clean needles to IV drug abusers?

Discussion: The distribution of clean needles to IV drug users has been proposed to the NDPB for an area of research. The NDPB has not issued policy guidance on the subject of clean needles.

AIDS is spread among intravenous drug users through the sharing of contaminated needles and syringes which has resulted in the suggestion to distribute sterile needles by the government to drug users. The National Academy of Sciences and NIDA have suggested that the impact of making needles readily available should be assessed through research.

Data is not available regarding the effects of a free needle program to support the validity of the concept. In fact, the consequences of government distribution of clean needles are far-reaching, including -- the endorsement of IV drug use; the facilitation of additional IV drug users with free needles; or, the liability for the contraction of AIDS by a government distributed needle.

Amsterdam has had a clean needle distribution program in effect for one year. While it is too early to tell if the "needle exchange" program has slowed the spread of the AIDS virus, preliminary claims are the distribution of clean needles does not entice people into IV drug use and does dramatically cut the rate of needle-sharing among addicts.

Another approach currently supported by NIDA to reduce the shared use of contaminated needles is to inform abusers about the steps they can take to sterilize their injection paraphernalia. NIDA is supporting demonstration and other research to assess the effectiveness of programs that provide information on needle cleaning procedures.

Option:

- (A) The National Drug Policy Board supports the concept and HHS/NIDA would be responsible for conducting research and for the eventual implementation of a clean needle distribution program.
- (B) The National Drug Policy Board does not support a policy of distributing clean needles to I.V. drug users through federally funded research or demonstration projects.

NDPB ISSUE PAPER #9

Issue: Should the NDPB endorse a policy of mandatory drug testing for drug users paroled or on probation?

Discussion: Studies by the National Institute of Justice indicate that drug abusing offenders account for a disproportionate share of all crime. There is growing evidence that criminal justice referral of offenders to drug abuse treatment programs, often accompanied by urine monitoring, can result in persons remaining longer in treatment and in a reduction of both drug use and crime.

- o Early detection and treatment of young offenders would reduce the number of addicts who might progress to more extensive drug use, particularly for the individual who is a candidate for a Pre-Trial Diversion program. Also, since a Pre-Trial Diversion is a contractual document which must be agreed to by the defendant, there should be no constitutional problems in enforcing whatever terms and conditions are agreed upon.
- o Referrals to the treatment community would reduce overburdening of correctional facilities.

Option: The NDPB endorses the linkage of expanded treatment slots being linked to the criminal justice system diversion programs.

DRAFT

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
SUMMARY OF MEETING  
November 3, 1987

ATTENDEES

Attorney General Edwin Meese III, Chairman  
Secretary Otis R. Bowen, Vice Chairman, HHS

Secretary Richard E. Lyng, Dept of Agriculture  
Secretary William J. Bennett, Dept of Education  
Secretary John S. Herrington, Dept of Energy  
Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, Director, White House Drug Abuse Policy Office

Deputy Secretary, Clarence J. Brown, Dept of Commerce  
Deputy Secretary, William F. Martin, Dept of Energy  
Deputy Secretary, James H. Burney, Dept of Transportation  
Mr. J. Michael Dorsey, Dept of HUD  
Mr. Richard J. Kerr, Deputy Director for Intelligence, CIA  
Mr. Francis A. Keating II, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, Dept of Treasury

Lt. General Stephen G. Olmstead, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Dept of Defense

Mr. Ralph W. Tarr, Solicitor, Dept of Interior  
Ms. Janet Hale, Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs, DOT  
Ms. Carol T. Crawford, Associate Director, OMB  
Lt. General Colin L. Powell, Deputy Assistant to the President, NSC

Mr. Stephen S. Trott, Associate Attorney General, DOJ  
Mr. Thomas E. McNamara, Director, Counter-Terrorism and Narcotics, NSC

Admiral Paul A. Yost, Jr., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard  
Mr. Marvin Miles Matthews, Deputy Associate Attorney General, DOJ  
Mr. Howard Gehring, Director, NNBIS

Mr. J. Michael Quinlan, Deputy Director, Bureau of Prisons  
Mr. Richard A. Millstein, Associate Administrator, White House Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. Craig P. Coy, Assistant to the Chairman, NDPB

Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director, NDPB

Ms. Judith B. Willis, Deputy Director, NDPB

Mr. Frank Frysiek, Staff Member, NDPB

Mr. Kenneth Thompson, Staff Member, NDPB

Mr. William S. Heffelfinger

Admiral Clyde E. Robbins

Mr. William Rosenblatt

Mr. Sam Banks

Mr. William C. von Raab

Mr. Gerald L. Hilsher

Mr. James F. Hoobler

Mr. M. Peter McPherson

## MEETING SUMMARY

I. Introductory Remarks. Attorney General Meese, Chairman, convened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. He introduced Commissioner von Raab, U.S. Customs Service, and Admiral Yost, U.S. Coast Guard, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of The Interdiction Committee (TIC) for the purpose of presenting the interdiction strategy.

II. Interdiction Committee Strategy Presentation. Commissioner von Raab gave a brief history of interdiction, noting that the program had changed dramatically in the past six years through improved coordination, experience and additional resources. The current interdiction program is being effective, but Mr. von Raab stated that additional efforts are necessary to meet the goal of the strategy. The goal of interdiction is to decrease the flow of drugs through seizures and deterrence, and to significantly increase the risk to traffickers. The TIC strategy focuses on cocaine and marijuana, and is both geographic and modal-specific. The strategy calls for some additional resources in 1989 and 1990 (some being one time capital expenditures), and requires the strong support of the judicial system to be successful. The interdiction strategy addressed the immense and diverse smuggling threat from various sources, modes, routes and methods through the four-part interdiction model of detection, sorting, intercepting/tracking, and apprehending. The presentation was concluded by citing the program highlights of each of the three modal sub-strategies: air, land and maritime.

A discussion session followed the presentation and touched on a variety of topics. Initial discussion focused on the impact of interdiction on drug supply and measurement of program effectiveness. A second topic discussed was long-range surveillance assets - aerostats, Over-the-Horizon-Radar (OTHR), and Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft. It was noted that a TIC study of this issue was nearing completion. Also discussion was the use of appropriate force against air smugglers. The final major topic discussed was the appropriate balance between the Federal government's role in facilitating commerce and transportation versus the need for stronger anti-drug measures.

The Attorney General asked members to submit additional views on these and other issues to the NDPB Staff for consolidation in preparation for further Board deliberations.

III. New Business. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

DRAFT

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
SUMMARY OF MEETING  
November 16, 1987

ATTENDEES

Attorney General Edwin Meese III, Chairman  
Secretary Otis R. Bowen, Vice Chairman, HHS

Secretary Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., Dept of HUD  
Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, Director, White House Drug Abuse Policy  
Office

Deputy Secretary, Clarence J. Brown, Dept of Agriculture

Deputy Secretary, William H. Taft IV, DOD

Assistant Secretary, Ann B. Wroblewski, Dept of State

Assistant Secretary, Katherine M. Bulow, Dept of Commerce

Assistant Secretary, Michael E. Baroody, Dept of Labor

Assistant Secretary, Janet Hale, Dept of Transportation

Assistant Secretary, Lawrence F. Davenport, Dept of Energy

Associate Director, Carol T. Crawford, OMB

Mr. Richard J. Kerr, Deputy Director for Intelligence, CIA

Mr. Ralph W. Tarr, Solicitor, Dept of Interior

Mr. Richard J. Kerr, CIA

Mr. Kenneth Cribb, Assistant to the President for Domestic  
Affairs

Mr. Stephen S. Trott, Associate Attorney General, DOJ

Mr. Thomas E. McNamara, Director, Counter-Terrorism and  
Narcotics, NSC

Mr. Howard Gehring, Director, NNBIS

Mr. Craig P. Coy, Assistant to the Chairman, NDPB

Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director, NDPB

Ms. Judith B. Willis, Deputy Director, NDPB

Mr. Robert Ross, Staff Member, NDPB

Mr. William F. Weld, Assistant Secretary Criminal Div, DOJ

Mr. Mark E. Robinson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Criminal Div,  
DOJ

Mr. William R. Kotapish, CIA

Mr. Nicholas A. Procaccini, Dept of Treasury

DRAFT

MEETING SUMMARY

I. Introductory Remarks. Attorney General Meese, Chairman, convened the meeting at 10:00 a.m. He introduced Mr. William Weld, Chairman of the Prosecutions Standing Committee for the purpose of presenting the Prosecutions strategy.

II. Prosecution Committee Strategy Presentation. Mr. Weld gave a brief history of the Prosecution Committee's activities during the past several months. The strategy is designed to be the culmination of all enforcement strategies and is a result of input from the various committees and the U.S. Attorneys.

The principal goals of the strategies are: 1) priority targeting of the major national and international cartels responsible for narcotics importation and distribution; 2) assistance to state and local narcotics prosecutions; 3) attacking other significant local and regional narcotics threats and maintaining a federal enforcement presence in every district. The new focus over the next two years is to increase the federal narcotics prosecution resources devoted to priority targets to 80%. The strategy also supports the prosecution of the user population through assistance to the state and local prosecutors.

The prisons report, presented to the NDPB in September, is included as part of the strategy for Prosecutions. Although no new funds are requested (other than that outlined by the prisons), the support for priority targeting is based on a ratio of one prosecutor for every three new investigation agents.

Discussions addressed issues of cooperation with state and local authorities as well as the establishing 80% as the appropriate percentage for prosecutorial efforts toward major national and international cartels.

The Chairman Meese thanked Mr. Weld and asked members to submit additional views on these and other issues to the NDPB Staff for consolidation in preparation for further Board deliberations.

III. New Business. The meeting adjourned at 11:00a.m.



**DRAFT**

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
SUMMARY OF MEETING  
November 23, 1987

Attendees

Attorney General Edwin Meese III, Chairman, National Drug Policy Board  
Secretary John Herrington, Department of Energy  
Secretary Samuel Pierce, Jr., Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, Chairman, Health and Prevention Coordinating Group  
  
Mr. David Armor, Principal Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense  
Mr. Peter C. Myers, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture  
Dr. Robert S. Windom, Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services  
Ms. Lois Herrington, Director, White House Conference for a Drug Free America  
Ms. Janet Hale, Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs, Department of Transportation  
Mr. Michael Baroody, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Labor  
Mr. Phil Brady, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Vice President  
Mr. Ralph Tarr, Solicitor, Department of Interior  
Mr. Ed Wilson, Acting General Counsel, Department of Treasury  
Mr. Mr. Richard Willard, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice  
Mr. Thomas McNamara, Director of Counter Terrorism and Narcotics, National Security Council  
Ms. Carol Crawford, Assistant Director, Economics and Government, OMB  
Dr. Michael Dana, Assistant Director of Intergovernmental and Interagency Relations, Department of Health and Human Services  
Mr. Richard Kerr, Deputy Director for Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency  
Mr. James F. Hoobler, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matter, Department of State  
Mr. Gerald Hilsher, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement, Department of Treasury  
Ms. Diane Munson, Deputy Administrator, OJJDP  
Mr. James Howell, Assistant to the Administrator, OJJDP  
Ms. Margaret Levine, Project Director, Juvenile Justice Resource Center, OJJDP  
Ms. Dianne Carter, Senior Policy Analyst, Department of Education  
Mr. Richard Millstein, Associate Administrator, ADAMHA; White House Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Ms. Meredith Rountree, White House Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Mr. Howard Gehring, Assistant to the Vice President and Director

for NNBIS, Office of the Vice President  
Mr. Verne L. Speirs, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice  
Mr. William Lennox, Special Assistant to the Secretary,  
Department of Education  
Mr. Frank Kalder, Budget Examiner, OMB  
Mr. Craig Coy, Assistant to the Chairman, NDPB  
Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director, NDPB  
Ms. Judith Willis, Deputy Director, NDPB  
Mr. Gene Hausler, Staff Member, NDPB  
Ms. Kathryn Fry, Staff Member, NDPB  
Ms. Deborah Harnesberger, Staff Member, NDPB

I. Introductory Remarks. The Chairman brought the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. He welcomed members to the meeting, and introduced Mr. Richard Willard, who gave an overview of the D.C. Circuit court decision concerning drug testing.

II. Overview of Appellate Court Decision. The presentation outlined the chronology of judicial review of the drug testing issue. To date, the constitutionality of drug testing has been upheld in every federal appeals court challenge. The most recent decision in the D.C. Circuit upheld the right of public school systems to test employees for illicit drug use, even in the absence of individualized suspicion, as long as it was done in compliance with the school's own rules.

III. Overview Statement. Dr. Macdonald briefly outlined the nature and scope of the High Risk Youth concept, and explained the importance of curtailing the drug demand for this category of individuals. He introduced Mr. Verne Speirs to present the High Risk Youth Committee Strategy.

IV. High Risk Youth Committee Strategy Presentation. The presentation outlined the factors which contribute to an individual being at "high risk", and emphasized the fact that, for this sector of the population, prevention measures alone may not be as effective as providing a continuum of services to curtail drug abuse. Mr. Speirs reviewed the Committee's four main strategies to address the high risk youth problem: promote a strong message of user accountability, strengthen the responsibility of high risk families to intervene in drug use by their children, encourage effective local community efforts to eliminate drug use, and enhance the Federal leadership role to work with state and local governments in this area.

Issues raised addressed the effectiveness of directing significant resources at this sector of the population, as opposed to promoting prevention measures aimed at a much younger group. While it was recognized that high risk youth are among the most difficult category of drug users to reach, the point was also made that this group has a strong likelihood of entering the

judicial system, having children of their own who will in turn become high risk youth, etc., if their problems are not addressed. Along the same line, it was agreed that resources should be focused where the expenditure may best be beneficial, including punitive as well as preventive measures for this group.

V. New Business. The Chairman reminded everyone that the final strategy presentation, on Tuesday, November 24 would concern Treatment. After reminding the attendees to have all issues ready to be discussed at the December 3 Policy Board meeting, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 10:20 a.m.

**DRAFT**

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
SUMMARY OF MEETING  
November 17, 1987

Attendees

Dr. Otis R. Bowen, Vice Chairman, National Drug Policy Board  
Secretary William Bennett, Department of Education  
Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, Chairman, Health and Prevention  
Coordinating Group

Mr. William Martin, Deputy Secretary of Energy  
Mr. Ken Cribb, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs  
Ms. Ann Wroblewski, Assistant Secretary of State for International  
Narcotics Matters  
Ms. Kay Bulow, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration  
Mr. George Dunlop, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural  
Resources and Environment  
Mr. Ralph Tarr, Solicitor, Department of Interior  
Mr. Philip Brady, Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President  
Mr. Edward Wilson, Deputy General Counsel, Department of Treasury  
Mr. David Armor, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
for Force Management and Personnel  
Mr. Jay Plager, Office of Management and Budget  
Mr. Dick Kerr, Deputy Director for Intelligence, Central  
Intelligence Agency  
Mr. Tim McNamara, Director of Counter Terrorism and Narcotics,  
National Security Council  
Mr. Stephen S. Trott, Associate Attorney General, DOJ  
Mr. William Lennox, Special Assistant, Department of Education  
Mr. Michael Dana, Assistant Director of Intergovernmental and  
Interagency Relations, Department of Health and Human  
Services, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention  
Mr. Steven Grossman, Health Planning and Evaluation Deputy  
Assistant Secretary, Public Health Service  
Mr. John Lawn, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration  
Ms. Diane Steed, Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety  
Administration, Department of Transportation  
Mr. Patrick Cleary, Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary  
for Policy, Department of Labor  
Ms. Maryann Klink, Deputy Assistant Director of Domestic  
Operations, ACTION  
Mr. Richard Millstein, Associate Administrator, ADAMHA; White  
House Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Ms. Meredith Rountree, White House Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Ms. Margaret Guenther, Department of Education  
Ms. Judy Cherrington, Department of Education  
Mr. Craig Coy, Assistant to the Chairman, NDPB  
Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director, NDPB  
Ms. Judith Willis, Deputy Director, NDPB  
Mrs. Sue Daoulas, Staff Member, NDPB

I. Introductory Remarks. Vice Chairman Bowen convened the meeting at 10:00 a.m., made introductory remarks regarding this, the first strategy presentation from the demand-side, and introduced Dr. Macdonald.

II. Overview. Dr. Macdonald provided an overview of the drug demand reduction issue as compared to supply reduction-- explaining that the drug demand reduction requires a focus on people. Because of the multitude of factors -- genetic, environmental, social, and behavioral -- that affect people, in all their diversity and heterogeneity, demand reduction is a complex task. He then introduced Mr. William Lennox to present the Prevention Education Committee Strategy.

III. National Strategy Presentation by the Prevention Education Standing Committee. Mr. William Lennox, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education briefed the Board on the Prevention Education Strategy/Implementation Plan. This was the first of the demand-side Lead Agency Standing Committee Reports to be reviewed by the Policy Board.

The Prevention Education Strategy focusses on the policies, strategies and programs targeted at the school-age non-drug using population and the beginning users. These are the young people whose behavior is being affected through "just say no" strategies and who are responding to the "zero tolerance" message from all facets of the community. The Strategy addresses the programs which reach the target audience through those individuals who influence them: parents, communities, schools, and peers.

The comprehensive national strategy is an effort which requires commitment at the grassroots level to work toward preventing illegal drug use by young people. The Federal leadership role provides the catalyst needed to institutionalize prevention efforts in the communities.

More research on current prevention programs must be done to evaluate effectiveness. Technical amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 are being proposed. The amendment would require recipients of Federal education grants to submit an annual report on the State and local programs which used the Federal financial assistance.

At the conclusion of the presentation, the floor was opened for discussion. Questions raised during the discussion included: the extent to which the chapter should address alcohol abuse and under-age drinking; the need for a more clear definition of who is responsible for programs directed at college students; and how colleges/universities could be encouraged to take and implement strong anti-drug policies.

IV. New Business. The Vice Chairman concluded the meeting with a reminder that the next presentation would be from the Mainstream Adults Committee on Wednesday, 18 November at 9:30 a.m.

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16	D/Ex Staff		X		
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Remarks

Meeting is at 1000 on 3 December in the  
 Roosevelt Room.

Executive Secretary

25 Nov '87

Date

3637 (10-81)

STAT



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Executive Registry

87-4841x/2

20 November 1987

Dear Bill:

As the Policy Board completes the initial review of the various strategy implementation plans, I am asking for you to make every effort to attend the Board meeting on December 3, 1987. At that meeting we will focus our attention on the broad policy issues emanating from these plans. Our task at this meeting is to integrate the Administration's overall drug activities and to make our recommendations to the President on the direction and content of our plans.

Because of the importance of the President's anti-drug effort I ask that this meeting be a "principals only" session. I have asked the Staff Director David Pickens to contact your office to coordinate your attendance.

I look forward to a vigorous and open discussion on setting the final course for this Administration's goal of a drug-free America.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III  
Chairman

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505



B-213-111

ROUTING SLIP

TO:

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Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

20 Nov '87

Date





**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Executive Registry

87-4841X/1

November 18, 1987

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Director Webster:

The National Drug Policy Board will review the final two strategies next week with presentations from the High Risk Youth and Treatment Committees of the Drug Abuse, Prevention and Health Coordinating Group.

The meetings are scheduled for 9:30 a.m., November 23, 1987 and 10:00 a.m., November 24, 1987 in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Copies of the Briefing Books are enclosed for your use at these presentations.

It is important that you bring these Briefing Books with you as we will not have additional books available.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Pickens".

David Pickens  
Executive Director

Enclosures

DCI  
EXEC  
REG

*B-213-11*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

## ROUTING SLIP

*er*

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SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

16 Nov 87

Date

3637 (10-81)



**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD**

Washington, D.C. 20530

November 16, 1987

The Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Director Webster:

The National Drug Policy Board will begin review and consideration of the Demand Reduction Strategy by receiving the presentations from the Prevention Education and Mainstream Adults Committees of the Drug Abuse, Prevention and Health Coordinating Group.

The meetings are scheduled for 10:00 a.m., November 17, 1987 and 9:30 a.m., November 18, 1987 in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Copies of the Briefing Books are enclosed for your use at this presentations.

I appreciate the time and energy you have committed to this process and hope that you will continue to take an active part in preparing our national drug strategy.

It is important that you bring these Briefing Books with you as we will not have additional books available.

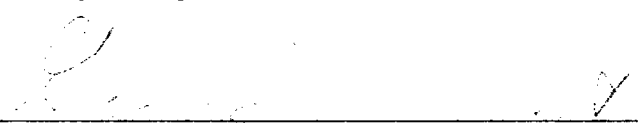
Sincerely,

David Rickens  
Executive Director

Enclosures



B-213-1R

Date/Time of Request		Request Number	Deliver with Request Number(s)
P I C K  U P  F R O M	Name Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director Office of the Attorney General		Telephone Number 633-3435
	Organization/Building National Drug Policy Board 9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20530		Room Number 6649 - Main
D E L I V E R  T O	Name The Honorable William H. Webster Director		Telephone Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
	Organization/Building Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters Building (Off of GW Parkway). Washington, DC 20505, Rt. 123 Langley, VA		Room Number 7E12
	Addressee/Designated Agent's Signature 		Date/Time 6 Nov 82
Driver's Signature			Date/Time
Special Instructions: The Central Intelligence Agency will accept packages until 7:00 p.m.			
<b>MMP/Contractor Use Only</b>			
		Estimated	Actual
Zone Charge			
Extra Delivery Charge			
Extra Boxes Charge—Quantity _____			
Waiting Time—Minutes _____		Charge _____	
Odometer Readings—Start _____ Stop _____ Miles _____		Charge _____	
			Total Charge _____

U.S. Department of Justice

Special Messenger Request

SIAT

Washington, DC 20530

Date/Time of Request		Request Number	Deliver with Request Number(s)
PICK UP FROM	Name	Telephone Number	
	Mr. David Pickens, Executive Director Office of the Attorney General	633-3435	
DELIVER TO	Organization/Building	Room Number	
	National Drug Policy Board 9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20530	6649 - Main	
	Name	Telephone Number	
DELIVER TO	The Honorable William H. Webster Director	<input type="text"/>	
	Organization/Building	Room Number	
	Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters Building (Off of GW Parkway). Washington, DC 20505, Rt. 123 Langley, VA	7E12	
DELIVER TO	Addressee/Designated Agent's Signature	Date/Time	
	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Date/Time]</i>	
Driver's Signature		Date/Time	
<i>[Signature]</i>		<i>[Date/Time]</i>	
Special Instructions: The Central Intelligence Agency will accept packages until 7:00 p.m.			
MMP/Contractor Use Only			
		Estimated	Actual
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Extra Delivery Charge			
Extra Boxes Charge—Quantity _____			
Waiting Time—Minutes _____		Charge	_____
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FORM OBD-203  
NOV. 82